

# DEFENSE FOES SENSE DEFEAT

### Success of the President's Western Trip for Pre- paredness Is Realized

## CONGRESS WILL BACK PLAN

### Wilson Is Going to Be Hard to Beat Next Fall

Washington, Feb. 5.—With the president at home from his western trip yesterday afternoon administration officials and political advisers showed exuberance over the reports of the success of the trip and Congress hummed like a beehive with talk about its results and the real reasons for it.

Interest in the trip is keenly added to by the statement that the president is disposed to take another swing into the West and a swing into the South. It is the understanding of the president, who had been warned he might get a chilly reception in the West, is so highly pleased over the demonstrations that he wants to do more traveling.

Opinion is growing here daily that the preparedness programme in a general way is certain to pass Congress. Some details of it will be altered, as the continental army, but in substance it apparently cannot be headed off. As a matter of fact, the enemies of preparedness realize they are beaten.

Under the circumstances, the politicians, and especially the Republicans, are doing a lot of talking to the effect that the president's forthcoming trips are going to be political. Republican leaders, as a matter of fact, have believed the real purpose of the trip just made is a political one, a course of preparation for the 1916 campaign. Now they say they are more than ever convinced of it. They aver the president can get his preparedness programme adopted quite as well by staying at home.

Aprons of the political phrases of the trip closing yesterday, there is no doubt Democratic leaders have been strengthened in their belief Wilson is going to be hard to beat next fall.

President Wilson's tour was attacked by Senator Works, Republican, before the Senate military committee yesterday while the senator was presenting his plan to apportion western lands among 200,000 men who would spend two months a year in military training and the remainder combating the forces of nature.

"While the president is preaching a doctrine of excitement and fear," said he, "and civic and industrial organizations of the country are being turned into vehicles to frighten the people into an unreasonable preparedness, I do not have much hope for consideration of my plans."

Shanghai, Feb. 5.—The Japanese liner Daijin Maru was sunk Wednesday night in a collision with the steamship Linan, and 169 lives were lost.

The Daijin Maru, of 1,576 tons gross and 243 feet long, was built at Kobe in 1909. She was owned in Osaka.

The Linan is owned by the China Navigation company of London. She is 300 feet long, or 2,211 tons gross, and was built at Greenock in 1903.

## GET RID OF HUMORS AND AVOID DISEASE

Humors in the blood cause internal derangements that affect the whole system, as well as pimples, boils and other eruptions. They affect all the organs and functions, membranes and tissues, and are directly responsible for the readiness with which some people contract disease.

For 40 years Hood's Sarsaparilla has been more successful than any other medicine in expelling humors and removing their inward and outward effects. It is distinguished for its thoroughness in purifying the blood, which it enriches and invigorates. No other medicine acts like it, for no other medicine is like it. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla to-day. Insist on having Hood's—Adv.

## WILSON BACK FROM HIS TOUR; "INTER- ESTING," HE SAYS

### The President Was Fresh and Buoyant Despite the Arduous Trip.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Wilson reached Washington on his return from the Middle West "preparedness" tour at 1:17 p. m. yesterday.

He looked unwearied by his long journey and numerous speeches, while Mrs. Wilson left the train as fresh and cheerful as though just starting on a shopping tour. They both had rested long on the last stretch of the trip, not breakfasting yesterday until 10 o'clock.

Shaking hands all around with those who had accompanied him, the president remarked:

"It has been a very interesting trip."

## CAN'T SPEND MRS. WILSON'S TIP.

### Iowa Attorney-General Explains Law to Waitresses.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 5.—Attorney-General Coles has ruled that the two waitresses who were tipped \$5 each by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson must keep the money as souvenirs or return it to the donor.

He said if they were to spend the money they would violate the anti-tipping law.

## ENGLAND DEMANDS RETURN OF APPAM

### The Action Foreshadows a New Diplo- matic Controversy with Great Britain.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, yesterday presented a formal demand on behalf of his government for the return of the liner Appam, taken by a German prize crew. A new diplomatic controversy with Great Britain is foreshadowed as the United States practically has decided to hold the prize as Germany's.

## SCHWAB BUYS SHIP PLANT.

### Acquires United Engineering Works at Alameda, Calif.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 5.—That Charles M. Schwab expects to go into shipbuilding on a more extensive scale is shown by the announcement that he had just acquired the United Engineering works at Alameda, Calif., just across the bay from his Union Iron works.

The purchase price is said to have been considerably more than \$1,000,000. Extensive improvements are planned. Three ships are to be constructed, where the largest merchant vessels can be built.

## Mr. Works Criticizes.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Wilson's preparedness speaking tour was attacked by Senator Works, Republican, before the Senate military committee yesterday while the senator was presenting his plan to apportion western lands among 200,000 men who would spend two months a year in military training and the remainder combating the forces of nature. Mr. Works referred to attempts to "frighten people into unreasonable preparedness."

## SEES SOLUTION IN STATE AID

### Mr. French Proposes It in Boston & Maine Problem

## A RECEIVERSHIP UNTHINKABLE

### The Legislation Which New Hampshire Rejected Last Year Faulty

Boston, Feb. 5.—Asa P. French, senior counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders' Protective association, told Governor McCall Thursday, in a statement filed with him urging state aid for the Boston & Maine, that:

"Few things, I believe, could be urged by you which would command the approval and entitle you to the gratitude of the public to a greater extent than vigorous and intelligent action on the part of the legislature to avert a situation which, unless it is dealt with promptly and in a broad-minded, public-spirited way, is almost certain to result in the ruin of this great party."

Mr. French's statement is in support of the argument made by him on proposed B. & M. state credit legislation before the governor at a recent conference the governor had with the executive committee of the Stockholders' Protective association. The statement in full reads:

"I am taking the liberty to urge upon you briefly by letter some of the things which I should have said at the hearing a week ago. I had had opportunity in support of the request for executive intervention which was presented to you then in behalf of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders' Protective association.

"It is hard, I think, to conceive of a more important public question affecting the material interests of the community than that which is raised by the deplorable situation in which the Boston & Maine finds itself to-day, and the issue is of vital consequence to the people of Massachusetts and of New England, whether they are stockholders or not.

"Three solutions have been suggested: Reorganization, a receivership and state aid. The attempt to reorganize under legislative authority has thus proved futile, and even if it were as certain as it is improbable that New Hampshire will fall into line with Massachusetts and Maine, the bill enacted by our legislature last year is obviously a vulnerable one from many points of view and invites litigation which could be definitely terminated only by a judgment of the supreme court of the United States, after long delay.

"The second alternative, a receivership, would complete the disaster and would be a catastrophe disgraceful to the commonwealth and to New England.

"The third, embodied in House bill No. 883 of the current session, provides for the leasing of the faith and credit of the commonwealth to any railroad incorporated here for the purpose of funding its unfunded debt, the supreme court having first determined that the financial situation of such railroad entitled it to such relief. The principle of state aid under such circumstances has been recognized repeatedly in Massachusetts, notably in the cases of the western railroad and the Troy & Greenfield railroad. (See among other acts, statute 1888, chapter 9, statute 1898, chapter 51, chapter 9, in some details and with respect to the machinery which it prescribes the proposed legislation can perhaps be improved. I am satisfied that, in its basic principle, it is the only solution which, applied to the Boston & Maine, is likely to afford any relief, and is the best means by which the road can be economically and promptly rehabilitated and the stockholders and the public protected against further loss.

"Some years ago, as you may remember, I had occasion to inquire officially into the management and policies of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, especially as to its relations with the Boston & Maine and the New England trolley lines. Events have proved how thoroughly rotten they were.

"The litigation which I had been instructed to begin to carry through would have brought to light many things that if known then would, I believe, have averted or minimized the disaster which, with respect to that road, has since ensued. I was directed to discontinue the suit, which was based upon allegations of violations of law—then denied and now admitted in the similar proceedings begun in the federal court in New York—because our legislature, regardless of the interests of the people of Massachusetts, had passed the so-called 'Holding Bill'. The proposed bill affords an opportunity to undo, as far as it is now possible, the unfortunate consequences of that legislation."

Mr. French requests another interview for members of the executive committee with the governor.

## Baseball War Not Over.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Because the Baltimore Federal league club wished to be heard, a motion made yesterday to dismiss the suit of the Federal league against organized baseball was set for hearing Monday.

## Getting Even.

James, four-year-old, had been naughty to the point of evoking a whipping day long a desire for revenge rankled in his little bosom.

At length bedtime came, and kneeling beside her, he implored a blessing on each member of the family individually, his mother alone being conspicuous by her absence. Then, rising from his devout posture, the little suppliant fixed a keenly triumphant look upon her face, saying as he turned to climb into bed:

"I hope you notice you wasn't in it."—Harper's Magazine.

Lady (to prospective charwoman)—What do you charge a day?  
Charwoman—Well, sum, two-and-six if I eats myself and two shillings if you eats me.—Punch.

## SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CROSS, SICK, FEVERISH CHILD

### Little Stomach Is Sour, Liver Tor- pid or the Bowels Clogged

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply cannot take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No difference what age your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.—Adv.

## PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES INCREASED TO 2,337,096

### January List Shows 24 Airmen Killed and 31 Wounded or Captured—Whole Jaeger Regiment Is Missing.

London, Feb. 5.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says:

"The Prussian casualty lists for January total 26,500 names, bringing the total Prussian losses to 2,337,096. The January list includes the names of 24 airmen killed, 11 wounded, and 20 made prisoners.

"The lists also contain the names of five general officers and two wounded. The missing includes the entire Fourteenth Jaeger regiment."

## POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

### West Virginia, the Banner Prohibition State.

It is with unspeakable pride and joy that the writer can truthfully announce to the many readers of The Times that his native West Virginia is the banner prohibition state in the American union to-day.

It is not widely known by readers of the northern press that at a special election in the fall of 1914 the voters of West Virginia ratified a statewide prohibition amendment to her constitution by the splendid majority of more than 92,000 votes! The state had tried so-called "local option" for a period of years and proved it to be the worst mockery as a "temperance measure" that was ever born in the selfish brain of the liquor traffic.

The writer's native county of Harrison is composed of 19 townships, including the city of Clarksburg, the county seat. The nine towns outside of the city were strongly opposed to the licensing of an unmitigated curse, while the crafty liquor traffic always managed to carry Clarksburg for license by small majorities, thus over-riding, over-voicing and nullifying the choice of the nine other towns, whose territory was constantly flooded by the wholesale and retail saloons of Clarksburg, resulting in "hold-ups," robberies, murders and the shutting down of the coal mines and other industrial plants for want of sober men to keep them running. Such conditions were not confined to the one county but generally prevailed throughout the other 54 counties of the state. And thus the "local option" became a thing of hate, hated words that were ever coined to deceive a brave and honest citizenship, and were directly responsible for the mightiest avalanche of statewide prohibition votes that was ever cast in any state in the union according to the number of citizens engaged in that notable battle of ballots. And it may be of special interest to many readers of The Times to notify the fact that as yet no other one minister of the gospel of any denomination, not one church member, not a state official of either party, not an editor of any note or judge of county or state court voted on the side of "local option" with the brazen liquor traffic and its hired and degraded henchmen. Of course, in that mighty but largely one-sided contest, the good old state of Maine, the most supremely bated state by the sorely offended liquor traffic, the whole union, came in for highly exaggerated accounts of non-enforcement of the prohibitory law, dark prophecies of financial and industrial ruin were freely indulged in by those who opposed the irresistible tide of prohibition in West Virginia; black-hand letters and threats of bloodshed were freely indulged in against any and all who attempted to enforce the law, but all to no effect. The good citizens of all parties and creeds accepted the challenge and pledged the special officer appointed in every county to enforce the law, their full support at the cost of life, if need be. The powerful influence of the railroads and mighty industries of the state declared for statewide prohibition as the only safeguard against the business and industrial setbacks they had experienced under local option until conditions were no longer bearable. After years of experience they declared that local option protects licensed saloons in making thousands of drunkards of their hired workmen and therefore inflicts untold injury upon the industrial prosperity of the state, while statewide prohibition protects all classes of the people, in all localities, against industrial paralysis and moral blight and insures peace and plenty in every home! Since West Virginia has emerged from the dark and stormy night of her justly despised local option into the light and peace of a prohibition that splendidly prohibits, she has profound pity for her sister states that still persist in legalizing an outlaw traffic.

L. F. Fortney,  
Mainfield, Vt., Jan. 29, 1916.  
—Advertisement.

Those from out of town who attended the funeral were Rev. A. E. Martin of Tanners Falls, Mass., Floyd Crafts and Merton Barber of Wilmington, Philip S. Goulding of Urbana, Ill., and Carroll Ross, who is attending Middlebury college.

There was a profusion of flowers from the different organizations with which Mr. Goulding and his family were connected and from personal friends of the family.

The burial was in Evergreen cemetery.

## WANTS \$27,500,000 FOR CANAL.

### Gen. Goethals Explains Panama Needs to Congressmen.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Gen. Goethals, governor of the canal zone, yesterday asked appropriations of \$19,200,000 for completing the Panama canal and \$8,300,000 for further fortifications.

Prospects of clearing out slides and reopening the canal to general traffic were discussed before the House appropriations committee by Gen. Goethals. He would not set a definite date for probable reopening of the waterway, he said work was progressing rapidly; that it would not be opened until danger of other serious slides was largely averted and that emergency appropriations were not needed.

Money for more schools and playgrounds were asked for by Goethals. He also said two colliers costing \$1,500,000 each were needed.

Gen. Goethals told of plans to spend \$500,000 on more search batteries, \$4,911,000 for barracks to house 21 army companies, and \$245,000 for submarine mines at both entrances. So far the government has spent only \$55,000 on mines, he said. A projectile factory to cost \$50,000 to make the bottom forces independent regarding such supplies was also urged.

## NAVY BETTER, BUT WEAK

### Officers Are the Most Vital Need, Says Admiral Blue

## STATEMENT MADE IS MISLEADING

### He Adds of Fletcher—Com- plements Within 1,000 Men of Full

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Rear-Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the bureau of navigation, declared to the House naval committee yesterday that while the American navy "is better off to-day than it was three years ago and better off to-day than it ever has been," the most vital weakness is shortage of officers.

When Secretary Daniels took office, the admiral said, he was faced by that situation and by the further fact that the number under training at Annapolis was reduced one-half that year, from natural causes. Every effort to fill the academy had failed, he said, and it was necessary for Congress to act.

Admiral Fletcher's much discussed statement that the fleet was short 5,000 enlisted men, he said, was misleading, because the present complements for the ships were established years ago. He presented tables to show that American ships carried more men, but fewer officers than foreign vessels of the same type.

What Admiral Fletcher meant, Admiral Blue said, was that the ships were short 5,000 men of the number which he thought they ought to have, although the complements of the ships were within 1,000 of being filled. The enlisted personnel had been increased more than 6,000 men since Secretary Daniels took office, Admiral Blue said.

## WILSON, CUMMINS AND JOHNSON IN MINNESOTA

### Presidential Primary Ticket Is All Ar- ranged—Primary To Be Held on March 14.

St. Paul, Feb. 5.—The presidential ticket at the Minnesota presidential preference primary March 14 was all set yesterday. Progressive, Democratic, Republican and Prohibition candidates are represented.

The ticket for president follows: Progressive—Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, California; Democratic—Woodrow Wilson, Republican—Senator Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; Henry D. Estabrook, New York; William Grant Webster, Chicago. Prohibition—William Sulzer, New York; Eugene Foss, Massachusetts.

Only the Prohibitionists put candidates in the field for vice-president. These were Frederick F. Wheeler, California; Hon. B. Lindsey and Findley D. Hendrickson, Maryland.

Progressives who filed the name of the California governor declined to state definitely the disposition Johnson had toward running.

## G. A. R. RITUAL USED.

### At Funeral of Joseph H. Goulding at Rutland.

Rutland, Feb. 5.—Rev. A. E. Martin, pastor of the church the late Joseph H. Goulding formerly attended at his home in Wilmington, conducted the prayers yesterday at 10 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis M. Ross of North Main street at the private funeral service held for Mr. Goulding, who died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ross. The public service took place at the Congregational church at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon with Rev. Arthur H. Bradford as the officiating clergyman and with the members of Robert post, G. A. R., as an escort to the body. The ritual of this organization was used as a part of the church service by Commander G. F. Brown and Chaplain Willard H. Mitchell, assisted by other comrades.

The bearers were Willis M. Ross, Carroll and Malcolm Ross, Philip S. Goulding, Floyd Crafts and Rev. A. E. Martin.

Those from out of town who attended the funeral were Rev. A. E. Martin of Tanners Falls, Mass., Floyd Crafts and Merton Barber of Wilmington, Philip S. Goulding of Urbana, Ill., and Carroll Ross, who is attending Middlebury college.

There was a profusion of flowers from the different organizations with which Mr. Goulding and his family were connected and from personal friends of the family.

The burial was in Evergreen cemetery.

## OUCH! BACKACHE! RUB LUMBAGO OR STIFFNESS AWAY

### Rub Pain from Back with Small Trial Bottle of Old "St. Ja- cob's Oil"

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right on your aching back, and by the time you count five, the soreness and lameness is gone. Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica, backache or rheumatism so promptly. It never disappoints!—Adv.

## EARLY FILLING OF CANAL DIDN'T CAUSE SLIDES

### Governor Goethals So Reports Before House Appropriations Committee.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Governor Goethals of the Panama canal zone, told the House appropriations committee yesterday that the slides in the waterway were not caused, as had been said, by turning the water in before the canal was completed.

## THE BABY'S WEIGHT.

### Is Best Index a Mother Has of Child's Condition.

The baby's weight is perhaps the best index the mother has of his condition. The average weights of babies of given ages are now pretty well established, and a weight noticeably lower than the average indicates a lack of development due either to deficient diet, or to illness, while an excess of fat may point to improper feeding. If the baby's weight either remains stationary for any considerable time, or begins to fall off it is always a sign that something is wrong; and the mother should seek the help of a good doctor, without delay.

The average girl weighs seven pounds at birth, while the boys average half a pound heavier.

During the first four days the baby may lose from one or two ounces to a pound, while waiting for the mother's milk to be established, but as soon as he begins to nurse regularly he should quickly regain this loss. During the first month he should gain about three-quarters of an ounce each day; then up to the sixth month, from four to eight ounces a week, and from the sixth to the twelfth month two to four ounces a week.

At three months the average baby weighs from twelve to fourteen pounds; at six months, fifteen to sixteen pounds; at nine months, seventeen to eighteen pounds; and at one year, twenty to twenty-two pounds. The baby thus usually doubles his weight at five or six months, and at the end of his first year weighs three times as much as at birth. Most babies do not gain quite steadily, week by week. During short periods, owing to excessive heat, when the food is reduced, a baby may show no gain, and may even fall off a little. This condition should be temporary and he ought to begin to gain as soon as the disturbance subsides.

Bottle-fed babies do not gain as rapidly the first months as do breast-fed babies, but after the ninth month they are apt to gain more steadily because they do not lose weight as breast-fed babies usually do at the time of weaning.

A very fat baby is not to be desired. Although mothers are prone to believe that a fat baby is a healthy one, this is not necessarily true. An excessive diet of certain of the proprietary infant foods, consisting largely of sugar or of starch, is very apt to produce excessive fat, and give a false impression of abounding health, since bones and muscles may thus be deprived of their proper nourishment. Over-fat babies are very uncomfortable in the summer from prickly heat and other ills.

A healthy baby has a well-rounded body, without wads and cushions of fat, or pendulous cheeks and pudgy legs. He has springy muscles, and is alert, active and full of life and motion.

In order that the mother may be informed as to the baby's progress, he should be weighed at regular intervals. Throughout at least the first year, for all who ask for it, addressing the chief of the children's bureau, U. S. department of labor, Washington, D. C.

The children's bureau has published a bulletin called "Infant Care," which contains directions for weighing the baby.

Breast-fed babies may be weighed just before and after a nursing to determine how much milk they are getting, and to find out whether or not they need supplementary feeding. They should be weighed in exactly the same clothing both times, and to determine the daily gain at the same hour each day.

The best scales are ordinary platform balance scales such as are used in grocery stores. A special basket or pan which fits on the platform, and which will hold the baby comfortably is desirable. Spring scales are less accurate but are cheaper, and are better than scales at all. Most country households have enough general use for a good scale, so that such a purchase will not be an extravagance. Many city mothers have the advantage of being able to go to an infant welfare station where the baby may be weighed as often as desirable. In these cases it is easy to keep a careful record of the baby's growth.

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## OLD FASHIONED FAMILY REMEDY FOR COLDS, GRIP, AND COUGHS

### Father John's Medicine is free from Opium, Morphine, Chloro- form or any Dangerous Drugs. A Doctor's Prescrip- tion, 50 Years in Use.

### Absolute Truth of This Story Attested by Guarantee to Give \$25,000.00 to Any Charitable In- stitution if Shown Otherwise.

Father John's Medicine is a physician's prescription. Prescribed for the late Rev. Father John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., by an eminent specialist in 1855.

Father John recommended this prescription to his parishioners and friends and in this way it became known as Father John's Medicine.

This story is true, and we guarantee to give \$25,000.00 to any charitable institution, if shown otherwise.

Father John's Medicine is recommended for coughs, colds, and throat and lung troubles, and to make flesh and strength, safe for all the family to take, because it does not contain morphine, opium, chloroform, cocaine or any other dangerous drugs.—Adv.

# Ways Of Buying Clothes

### There's two ways of buying clothes—

One way is to buy according to price; the main object is economy, but usually the object isn't gained because things made to fit a price usually lack the thing that price is supposed to measure—quality.

The other way is to buy on reputation. When you buy that way, you are sure of quality, for that must come before reputation. And this method is always the economical method in the end.

### Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are worn by the man who buys on reputation.

# Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers  
Barre, Vermont

## NEW ENGLAND FERTILIZERS

GOOD VALUES IN 1916

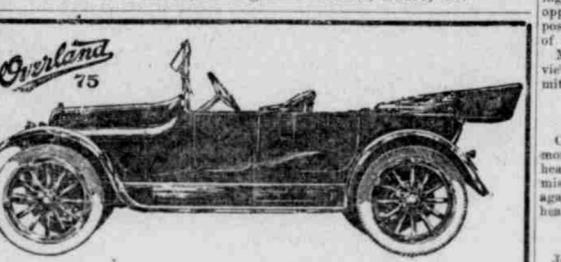
Agricultural products are going to command big prices, and the finest and most attractive products will head the list.

Crops fertilized with New England Fertilizers will be the best because they will be fed just what they need—natural plant food made out of BONE, BLOOD, MEAT and high-grade chemicals. And these fertilizers will increase plant-food value of the soil in cost. Our free booklet tells the story. Will you write for it? See our dealer nearest you.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILIZER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

## Made from Bone, Blood and Meat

Milo A. Nelson, Montpelier  
Edward Carleton, 21 Highland avenue, Barre, Vt.



Overland 75

\$615 f. o. b. factory  
Roadster, \$595 f. o. b. factory

Specifications  
20-25 H. P.—31x4 Tires (Dem.)—104-in. Wheel Base  
1-Man Top  
Full Floating Rear Axle  
Call and get demonstration

## H. F. CUTLER & SON,

Phone 402-3 Barre, Vt.



## GOOD YEAR

Fortified Tires

No Run-Cut Tires—No "Air" Cured  
With AD-Weather Treads or Smooth



## FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE

Father John's Medicine is free from Opium, Morphine, Chloroform or any Dangerous Drugs. A Doctor's Prescription, 50 Years in Use.

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